

# The Brandon Mail

VOL. 14., NO. 2.

BRANDON MAN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

FIVE CENTS.

## FOR CHILDREN'S COLDS

Fleming's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry is exceedingly good, it is nice to take and very effective.

Send for a bottle.

## FLEMING'S DRUG STORES

BRANDON AND WAWANESA.



High Healing powers are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve, the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

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## ...FERGUSON'S...

### FOR

## ...FINE WINES, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES...

Just arrived a Car in Bond from the Best Distillers in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Belfast and Dublin.

### Irish Whiskies.

John Jamieson's Dublin Whisky  
Wm. Jamieson's One Diamond  
Mitchell & Co's. Old Irish  
Boschill & Co's. Pure Malt  
Brown & Co's. Star of Erin  
F. & J. Burke's Three Star  
Dunville's Belfast Whisky  
Kirkcaldy & Co's. Famous Shamrock Whisky.

### Brandies.

Hennessey & Martell, 1, 2 and 3  
Star and V.O. Brandy.  
Lafont & Pils' Cognac, Jules, Rob-  
in & Co's. Cognac  
Thos. Hind & Co's. Cognac, Boute-  
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I also carry a full line of Claret, 1, 2 and 3  
Star and Holland Gins, and a very Fine Rum imported  
direct from Kingston, Jamaica.

## WM. FERGUSON, 8th Street.

## We Are Snugly Settled

In our new store and ready for business. We have opened out

## A LARGE SHIPMENT

OF NEW GOODS, of the very best possible to get in the market. Many have inspected these goods since their arrival and in every instance they exclaim "I never knew such a fine assortment of goods to be shown in Brandon before." GENTLEMEN our stock is equal to any stock in the Dominion. We guarantee everything.

## A. E. MITCHELL,

COR. 8th AND ROSSER.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

## Vote As Your

### Conscience Directs You.

There is an uncertainty about every election, yet all honor is due the man that votes on principle.

### OUR PLATFORM IS

### QUALITY AND DURABILITY.

Those combined with exceedingly low prices—is sufficient reason for you to cast your Ballot with us, when considering where to buy Furniture.

We are making a special run of hardwood Rockers at \$1.50 this week.

## COME AND SEE CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL.

### The Right Place to Buy.

Upholstering and Undertaking and

Picture-framing. Embalming.

WANTED—Teacher for Nelson School District. Applications will be received to Jan. 1st, 1896. Duties to commence Feb. 1st. Apply, stating salary. Address: T. J. Pentland, Sec-Treas, Aikenside P.O.

## T. GREEN, BUTCHER,

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

## GREAT BATTLES are continually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and RESTORES HEALTH.

## MOOSOMIN.

Moosomin, Jan. 2.—The coming session of the supreme court, which opens here on Monday, the 6th inst., is attracting considerable attention. The most important case, of course, that will come up is the Thompson murder case. Both the lawyers for the defense and for the prosecution are taking great pains in preparing their evidence. One of the witnesses for the defense is a relative of Sylvester Smith, who has been working upon the case. Another interesting case is the Harris vs. Harris one, in which Mrs. Harris, who has been separated from her husband for some time is suing him for alimony. One that has attracted considerable attention is Queen vs. Pirie. In this case the defendant, Stephen Pirie, a prominent merchant of Fleming is committed for trial for stealing wheat. I. C. Johnston, of Regina, will be here to assist in the defense. There are also a number of minor cases, including one of arson.

Municipal matters seemed to have dropped altogether, as there is scarcely any talk on the matter now at all, although the two majority candidates are quietly canvassing the ratepayers. It is probable a public meeting will be called at which each of the candidates will be expected to deliver an address and lay down his platform.

New Year's day passed off very quietly in town, as also did Christmas. One thing that helped to make it quiet was a very severe blizzard which was blowing all day. If the atmosphere had been a little colder it would have been one of the worst storms the Territory has ever experienced. As it was it made traveling outside the town a very dangerous thing, as it would be impossible to keep the road. There was not nearly as much calling done owing to this, but the annual Christian Endeavor society's reception was well attended. It was held in Smith's hall all the afternoon and evening. Those who were present spent a very enjoyable time in playing different games, etc. During the evening a very good programme of songs, recitations and speeches was rendered. Mr. Anderson very ably performed the function of chairman.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated on Xmas day, the contracting parties being Mr. and Mrs. Graham and Miss Stewart, both of this place. Two more, were also to have been celebrated yesterday, but very indefinitely postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather, a shortage of marriage licenses or some other cause.

Watch night services were held in the different churches on New Year's eve, and they were attended by quite a number of church-going people.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative association was held on Saturday last. Very little important business, with the exception of the election of officers was done. K. Price was elected president and Neil as Connachie vice-president. All the other officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. McNeil, a former resident of Carleton Place, drove in on Tuesday with two very fine large elk that he had shot in the Moose Mountains. He secured one very large one and brought the head and horns to town. They are without doubt the largest pair that have ever been brought into town. They were purchased by D. J. Young, who is having them mounted. Mr. McNeil reports that elk, moose and deer are more plentiful this year than they have been for some years.

The first skating carnival of the season will be held in the skating rink on Friday evening next.

No session of the normal school will be held here this year, as there has not been sufficient number of teachers willing to attend sent in to justify a session being held.

Scarcely any wheat coming in at present, so contact being very quiet. J. P. Miller, of St. Paul, and a Murphy of Whitewater, have been spending their holidays with friends in town.

Mrs. Cleverly and family, and Mr. J. R. Brigham went to Elkhorn on Tuesday to attend the curlers' ball held there that evening.

A leap year dance was held last night at the Grosvenor hotel, at which a large number of invited guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith gave a very pleasant party to a large number of their friends on New Year's eve.

## BRANDON HILLS.

On Christmas eve our School House was packed to the doors, a Xmas tree and an excellent programme were presented and enjoyed. The young folks went through their respective parts without a hitch. The Rev. Mr. Roddick presided in an admirable manner and congratulated the committee and scholars on the success of their entertainment.

After a residence of 17 years in the Blue Hills of Brandon, the Rev. Mr. Roddick sets out on the 4th inst. on a visit to his former home in the land of the Mayflower and sturdy Pilgrims. About 11 years have elapsed since his last visit and his friends which are legion, wish him a pleasant time and safe return.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award

## Provincial and Territorial.

Fire destroyed the kitchen of Mr. Robert Ferguson, of Wellwood on Monday. The main building being built of brick did not take fire.

Mr. Thompson Craig, a farmer living in 47, was burned out of house and home on Christmas Eve. Kindling a fire in the morning he went to his stables and very soon was alarmed to see smoke and fire issuing from the house. Everything was consumed in the shape of furniture, including \$70 in cash. The wife was away at the time.—Morden Monitor.

Some time last June, Omeas Borvin, a farmer living in the neighborhood of Francois Xavier, near White Horse plains, lost a valuable team of horses. It was suspected that certain parties had stolen the animals, and the matter was reported to the authorities. No trace could be discovered, however, as to the whereabouts of the guilty persons until about ten days ago, when Chief Elliott discovered a clue. He lost no time in following it, and has the satisfaction of locating the thieves and bringing them into custody. One was arrested seven miles from Cartwright on a farm; his name is Moody. Another, Charles Betts, was arrested in the bush north of Pelly. Both are confined in the provincial jail in charge of Governor Lawlor. The team of horses have been recovered.

A report was received late this afternoon via Arrowhead, that the steamer Arrowhead been seen on the north shore of the Northwest Arm, lying practically submerged with bottom up. The Arrow is a small screw steamer plying on Upper Arrow Lake. She left Arrowhead Thursday afternoon with a cargo which she discharged safely at Thompson's Landing. Her particulars have been received but it is supposed that she was endeavoring to put out into the lake again in the face of the fire gale which was blowing at the time and was capsized. Her crew consisted of two men, Capt. Vanderburgh and an engineer, who are supposed to have been drowned, and another man has been rescued. The Arrowhead has been thought of by the authorities as a mite bandit. An advance into Pinar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding the city with insurgents' sympathizers. The authorities, however, stoutly maintain all their precautions will not dare to attack Havana, and that the new movement is merely a raid intended to destroy property, as was the last.

Miss Chubb, daughter of F. J. Chubb, of the new furniture store, will spend Xmas in Brandon, after which she will return to Virden where she will teach music for the winter. Miss Chubb is an excellent piano player.—Virden Banner.

On Saturday night, Miss Higgins' boat met with a serious accident. A pan of water had been put in the furnace and she was taking it out when it upset in the fire, the steam scalding her face and hands, and everything was done to relieve the intense pain. She is doing as well as can be expected, and it is hoped she may soon be around again.—Virden Banner.

## THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

London, Jan. 3.—The constantly growing seriousness of the situation in South Africa is keenly felt in official circles here. Lord Salisbury, prime minister, and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, had long been the foreign office this afternoon, and there is no doubt that matters in the Transvaal formed the topic of conversation. On all sides the precipitate action of Dr. Jameson in invading the Transvaal is deplored, for while the sympathies of Englishmen are naturally with the Boers, the latter are not to be accused of anything but a desire to secure what are manifestly their rights, their respect of European complications are not refuted.

The Globe this afternoon refers to this as part of the case editorially and asserts its belief that a grave crisis confronts Lord Salisbury. It publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says that Dr. Louis, secretary of state for the South African republic, who is now in Berlin, has communicated to the emperor a direct appeal from President Kruger, asking the support of Germany. The dispatch further says that it is rumored that Germany is projected. The statement contained in this dispatch would seem to draw confirmation from the distinctly hostile tone of both the Berlin and Paris press, which, without exception, accuse Great Britain of bad faith in South Africa.

So far as Great Britain's contention with the United States government over the Venezuelan boundary question is concerned, the present South African trouble comes most inopportune for Great Britain. The German government, on the other hand, the latter has sent a note to the British government, requesting an explanation of Jameson's expedition into the Boers' territory, and protesting against it.

The Transvaal is nominally an independent republic, and Germany does not claim to maintain a protectorate over it any more than the United States does over Venezuela, yet Germany assumes a right to interfere to check what she considers British aggression. In the light of Germany would appear to be exercising virtually a "Monroe doctrine" of its own with regard to the Transvaal. On the other hand, the latter, of Paris, this afternoon, said: "Great Britain's contention that the foreign powers have no right to intervene in the Transvaal, is nothing less than an application of Monroism." So that, on the whole, it looks as though the arguments against the Monroe doctrine, as announced by President Cleveland, would be considerably weakened during the course of the present African troubles.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal "Universal Fair, San Francisco"

## MOVING ON HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 3.—News just received leaves no doubt that the insurgents are in large force in the province of Havana, and are spreading over a wide space their rear guard still stretching back in the Matanzas province, while their vanguard is at Aguacate, a town of some importance on the railroad line between Matanzas and Havana, and only a little over thirty miles from Havana. Apparently the full force of the insurgents is engaged in this renewed incursion toward Havana. But they maintain the same scattered formation, divided into columns which proved effectual in carrying them into the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, different columns apparently pertaining to the initiative faculty of knowing the whereabouts and needs of each other, and thus being able to co-operate with one another and avail themselves to the full of the feints and diversions which the different columns carry out for the assistance of the others. The march which has been apparently utterly unable to cope with this style of warfare or check the destructive advance of the insurgents which is now once more directed straight upon Havana. Early in the day the authorities apparently had hopes of preventing the entrance of the insurgents into Havana province, when it became known that they were gathering in force on the banks and two battalions of troops were stationed at Los Palos to oppose their advance into the rich valley of the Guim's district which is situated over with mountains and valuable cane fields in the island. This force seems to have utterly failed to prevent the insurgents from passing them, and reaching Aguacate, which is, however, well to the northward of Guim's district. It is learned now that Gomez intends to extend his incursion into the western province of Pinar del Rio, and the situation is considered exceedingly grave, in view of the great activity that has been manifested by local bands of insurgents in Pinar del Rio ever since Gomez's advance into Matanzas. It is known that Gomez has directed these movements with the understanding of the designation of their leaders by the authorities as mite bandits. An advance into Pinar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding the city with insurgents' sympathizers. The authorities, however, stoutly maintain all their precautions will not dare to attack Havana, and that the new movement is merely a raid intended to destroy property, as was the last.

## GRISWOLD.

Griswold, Dec. 30.—Mr. D. D. Buchanan entertained a large number of his friends last week to enable them to meet Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Buchanan, of Keno, B. C. On Friday evening Mr. G. O. Buchanan gave a lecture in Lane school hall on the South Kootenay country. Mr. B. a pioneer in that country, sketched his career to date and painted in glorious colors the promises of its future.

Christmas was thoroughly enjoyed by all in Griswold and the little ones made particularly happy by an Xmas tree in both the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

After the holidays Mr. Beveridge takes charge of the school as our new teacher.

Miss May McMillan in charge of the C. P. R. telegraph office at Souris, spent Xmas with friends.

Up to date there has been shipped from Griswold 222 bushels of wheat. Estimates of what still in farmers' hands vary from \$10,000 to \$15,000, but.

## MANTOBA BUTTER IN JAPAN.

Robt. Scott, proprietor of the Shool Lake creamery, left a few days ago for Japan with the object of introducing Manitoba butter in that market. Mr. Scott has contemplated his trip for some months. He will represent not only his own factory, but also the Parsons, Procter Co., of Winnipeg, who handle the product of Mr. Scott's factory. He has taken along a large number of small samples of his butter. Mr. Scott's intention to greatly enlarge his factory on his return from Japan in May next, and among other improvements he contemplates putting in a plant for the manufacture of hermetically sealed butter tins, with the express object of putting up butter for the trans-Pacific trade. Before taking this step, however, he has wisely decided to spend a few months studying the requirements of the markets of the far East.

## DIPHTHERIA AT BALDUR.

The health officer at Baldur reports nine cases of diphtheria as having broken out there during the past two weeks. Dr. Cleghorn, writing of the two deaths which have resulted, said that the absence of ordinary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease was very apparent in the towns afflicted. The bodies were placed in a stable where meat and other articles of food were kept and left there for a few days. Mr. Cleghorn ordered the immediate destruction of the meats, etc., as soon as he heard of it.

## LUNGS CLOSED.

Gents.—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep at night, and I was unable to do any work. I tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I then tried Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and in a few days I was able to sleep at night and do my work. I am now perfectly well, and I am sure that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the best remedy for colds and coughs. I advise all sufferers from colds, coughs or asthma, to give your Emulsion a trial.

JOHN HILL, Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N.S.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

W. D. Drew has been chosen by the Opposition to contest Doherty. Mr. Drew is an honest, level-headed man, and a farmer. The constituency will do itself credit by electing Mr. Drew.

Mr. T. R. Todd has been chosen Opposition candidate in Lansdowne. Mr. Todd is a braconist, n. n. liberal and sensible. He is Todd's "ground on the school question" if the House was made up of such men as Mr. Todd there would be infinitely fewer complaints against the legislation of the country.

Mr. W. J. Sargent, of Fenelonville, has been chosen the opposition candidate in North Brandon. He is not connected as a man as Mr. Sifton is, but neither is he a complete a schemer. Mr. Sargent is a good average man fully in sympathy with needs of the country, and as Sifton will not be able to spend much time in the constituency distributing the results, he ought to make a good run.

It is now said that the government at Ottawa cannot carry the "Renowned Measure" without Liberal votes, which they are not to any number likely to get, as the situation looks like defeat in the House, and if defeated on that question they will have lost few members in the country. The situation now covers all the more alarming as if defeated on that question, they would in an appeal have to make the question the leading one in the contest and a very rotten plank it would prove to be. If defeated, Robinson's \$500 a week would vanish, and of course, with the revenue gone he would no longer remain a Conservative.

## "AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' WAGES"

When so many aspiring politicians are hustling to obtain parliamentary honors, it seems a fitting occasion to have their opinion on whether something should not be done to have this indispensable class of men placed in better position with regard to their wages. To some it will seem strange to be told that too often hired men are cheated out of their wages, but truth is stranger than fiction and to the disgrace of Manitoba it is too true that there is too much scope for dishonest people to deprive their hired help and from observations I have found many farmers looking for laborers who could not, if inclined, pay them. Laborers are not always able to make searches regarding their employer's solvency. Besides, many mortgages are not registered. It would also be in the direction of justice if even under a Queen's Bench or County Court Execution, the hired man could get his wages in full instead of only 3 months' wages even when he has worked 4, 5, 6 or 12 months. Against this may be urged credit would be stopped, but that is more important is that dishonesty would be checked on the one side, and much suffering and friction on the other. As all labor is honorable it seems strange that our legislators should have made such a distinction between the two. And the workman, because if agriculture is not in their view as important as mechanical labor, there is certainly much spoken and written about it. Hoping this subject will receive some attention, I am, Yours, Wm. H. MacINTOSH.

Some of our junior hockeyists, who went to Alexander to vanquish their neighboring competitors on Friday met with a sad misfortune while there. The names of those who went up were: R. McDermid, F. Irwin, M. Matheson, W. and D. Morrison, W. Botting and W. Dorn. They were quite successful in the match but while it was in progress D. Morrison and W. Botting got their feet frozen, the latter slightly but Morrison had one so badly frozen that amputation may be necessary. The first of this country is very characteristic of a cold day.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, "DR. PRICE'S"

ICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Arsenic, Alum or any other dangerous substance. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



## THE COCKROACH.

A HOUSEHOLD PEST WITH A COMPREHENSIVE APPETITE.

A Glutton for Food and Warmth—Borax May Keep It Away—A Naturalist's Story Showing Its Intelligence.

A very common kitchen pest, hated by the housekeeper, yet rarely to be entirely exterminated, is the *Ecotopia Germanica*, whose family name is Blattellidae, which family belongs to the order of Orthoptera.

But the family name and lengthy first ones do not always cover beauty and agreeable habits. It seems almost certain that if the disreputable housewife, who vainly seeks to exterminate the cockroach, were to turn to the claims of this small, brown bug to many imposing Latin names, it would not move her sympathies in the least. With charming homeliness, she would probably remark, "So much the worse!" or "It serves him right!" and continue to sprinkle the beans and insect powder.

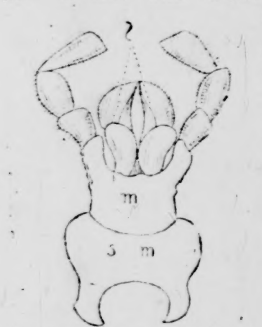
She is right. The *Ecotopia Germanica* Blattellidae does not harm—indeed it is fresh—but when he goes by the name "A cockroach" and not "cockroach," he goes to sleep again.

The cockroach, as his other name, denotes, is considered to have been a German introduction to this country. A small specimen, called *Ecotopia Germanica*, because it is common in Germany. The largest species of this family is the *Blattella orientalis*, which is the common black cockroach. In other countries it is known as the black beetle.

Under any name, these insects are most unpleasant nuisances. The black cockroaches are extremely repulsive objects, and the small, brown "kitchen bugs" are unpleasant enough to force one to use measures to get rid of them. But it is not true, as some people suppose, that dirt alone attracts these insects, or that careful cleanliness will always keep them off a diet. It is not dirt they love, but dampness and warmth. For this reason they infest our water pipes, sinks and tubs, and for the same reason cockroaches are well known tenants of board ships and parts, where they find the food and engine rooms.

For the same reason, and also on account of its fondness for wheat bread, the "kitchen bug" is common in bake shops, and bakers who are careful to increase the size of their dough only with legitimate materials must keep a sharp lookout to restrict the *Ecotopia Germanica* to its proper place, which is in the current cake.

Another place where the cockroach has a well-known nest is the library. Here the small, brown creatures



THE COCKROACH'S PANK IMMENSELY MARVELOUS.

attack the starch and sizing in the cloth bindings of books and often eat the gilt edges of books in their eagerness to secure the albumen used therein. Nor is it food which attracts them. They are frequently found in fresh packages sent from the bindery. And this also proves that it is food and warmth which they seek, and not dirt.

When a family or a clan—for they seem to arrive in clans—of cockroaches take possession of a kitchen sink it is very difficult to dislodge them. Their peculiar fat bodies and their compressible skin enable them to slip easily into the narrowest cracks. They are nocturnal insects, coming out to search for food at night or when the light is dimmed. Their behavior is very peculiar. At the slightest noise or the suspected approach of an enemy they slip quickly and the twenty or thirty little brown objects disappear as by magic into the nearest cracks.

Extreme vigilance and the continued use of borax will keep them within reasonable bounds. Both are necessary, for too much cleanliness in the preparation and care of food is impossible and cockroaches are clearly of the opinion that the world owes them a living.

Immense varieties of the cockroach flourish all over the world. The common English cockroach is of a slightly different species from the American, but can hardly be distinguished from it. As a rule, the latter the climate the larger the cockroach.

The cockroach was an importation from Asia to Europe, and this country acquired it from the latter place. It has been calculated that the first Asiatic cockroach set foot in England four centuries ago.

They are among the most voracious and voracious of insects. They are extremely fond of beer, spirits, cream and all sweet things. If you approach the pantry where there is a large gathering of them you will hear a noise like heavy rain as they scamper away. They show great ability in getting out of sight.

They are remarkably impartial and comprehensive in their diet. While preferring the sweet things mentioned, they eat all human food and also waste clothes, newspapers, blacking, ink, leather, emery paper, their own cast skins and their dead relations.

A naturalist of high reputation, Prof. Mosely, of the Challenger, observed a considerable degree of intelligence in the cockroach.

While on the ship he was continually annoyed by a huge specimen which visited him at night and slipped the moisture from his face and hands, thereby rendering sleep difficult.

Whenever the man moved the cockroach sped to a book-shelf at the bottom of the bed. There he stood blinking his eyes and shaking his whiskers, derisively. When the other reached for a book or missile to throw at the cockroach, he dropped to the floor and disappeared. At last the man of science brought him of the air gun, and herewith shot his tormentor. The cockroach was unfamiliar with this weapon, and did not budge when it was aimed at him.

## HUNGARY'S MILLENNIUM.

A Celebration to Last Throughout an Entire Year.

Hungary is preparing to celebrate its millennium as a state, the celebration to last from January 1, 1896, to December 31 of the same year. This millennium year will be filled with commemorations of events of interest in the long history of the Magyar realm, which, for many hundreds of years, was the bulwark of Western Europe against the barbarism of the East. The year's celebration will be divided into three parts, each commemorating an epoch in the history of Hungary. The celebration proper will open with a combined session of both houses of parliament in the new hall, now nearly completed, at a cost of 10,000,000 florins, and this grand occasion will be marked by unusual pomp and ceremonies. Next will come the opening of the Parliament at the end of August street, Buda-Pesth, when hundreds of busts and statues of Hungarians will be unveiled. Men and women of the last thousand years will be placed in Hungary's Vallaalla. This will be followed by the inauguration of the new Museum of Art and History, built at a cost of 5,000,000 florins, the laying of the corner stones of two new bridges to span the Danube at Buda-Pesth, and the dedication of three other great public buildings, the Palace of Justice, the Exhibition Hall and the Museum of Artistic Hand Work.

Still further to indicate the beginning of a new era in the spring two sections of the older part of the city will be remodelled on hygienic principles, and two new public schools throughout the country will be opened. The exhibition buildings in themselves will constitute an attraction of no ordinary kind, as in the different buildings to house the historical collections will be illustrated all the different styles of architecture that have characterized the 1,000 years of Hungary's existence as a state. In addition, in the ethnographic village will be presented all the dwellings, types, characters, etc., of Hungary's conglomerate of nationalities, together with schools, police courts, churches, fairs and businesses, the whole forming a celebration of unusual interest to the scholar, the historian and ethnographer. Such an exhibition will also be of great significance, not only to Hungary, but to Europe. It will indicate, among other things, the growing sense of nationality in this great Magyar state, and will present upon a new era in which education and civilization, humanity and progress will represent the goals and a new order of events—Interior Column.

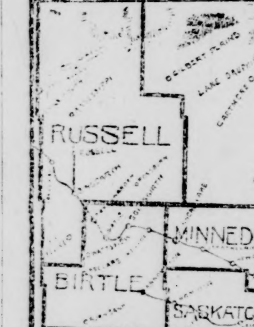
A Young Girl's Library.

Thomas, Westworth, Highgate in an article in November Ladies' Home Journal.

It is a common sight to see a young girl, with a book in her hand, looking at a picture in a book. The picture is usually a portrait of a famous person, and the girl is usually looking at it with a look of admiration. This is a very natural thing to do, for the pictures in books are usually very attractive. But there is something more to it than that. The pictures in books are usually very attractive, but they are also very instructive. They show us the lives of the great men and women of the world, and they show us the things that they have done. This is a very valuable thing to have, for it helps us to learn about the world and the people in it. And it is a very pleasant thing to have, for it gives us something to look at when we are bored or tired. So, if you are a young girl, and you have a book, be sure to look at the pictures in it. You will find them very interesting and very instructive.

Another place where the cockroach has a well-known nest is the library. Here the small, brown creatures

attack the starch and sizing in the cloth bindings of books and often eat the gilt edges of books in their eagerness to secure the albumen used therein. Nor is it food which attracts them. They are frequently found in fresh packages sent from the bindery. And this also proves that it is food and warmth which they seek, and not dirt.



MAP SHOWING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF MANITOBA.

have access to material books. The employees themselves are given free accident insurance, and are afforded a relief fund, savings bank, indemnity during temporary military service, hospital and lands for rent at low figures. Besides the benevolence on the part of the employees, scholarships are given to workmen's children who show special aptitudes and who wish to attend the industrial schools.

Through a real estate company at Rouen, France, comfortable houses are rented to workmen for about seventy-seven cents a week or \$10 a year. Most living in these houses made from seventy-seven cents to \$10 a year. Before they receive the lowest wages need reserve but one day's salary each week to pay their rent. The price of such a house held by Rouen would be much more. If the tenant cares to purchase his home he may do so by paying \$20 each year in addition to his rent, for sixteen years. These houses are cozy, two story affairs, containing generally five rooms, a kitchen and living room on the first floor and three bedrooms on the second.

A celebrated chocolate manufacturer in France houses at Noidel about fourteen hundred of his employees in model dwellings. The rents are lowered according to a fixed scale, after ten, fifteen and twenty years' service. The average house has two stories. Such houses rent for a little less than a year, which is from a tenth to a twelfth of the wages of each family.

Besides offering this cheap rent, the proprietor furnishes free repairs, taxes, water, school for employees' children, medical attendance, baths, literary and musical entertainments. Here are situated schools, a co-operative store and bakery, concert hall, club room, restaurants where workmen not tenants get their meals, refreshment, hospital and library. Provisions in the store are sold at cost, the free schools are conducted at the proprietor's expense, and besides these he has established a savings bank which gives six per cent. on all deposits.

By a corporation of Birkenhead, England is working a novel scheme in which employees may live in the houses almost free of rent at the expiration of a given

time. At the end of the first year rent is reduced thirty per cent., at the end of the third another thirty per cent., at the end of the fifth another thirty per cent., and the remaining ten per cent. continues to be paid to meet expenses of maintenance and repairs. Thus the men are given an incentive to stay long, and the company is enabled to retain old and experienced hands.

A large mining company in Belgium has purchased reservations upon which it has built, in groups of four, comfortable brick houses of five rooms, renting for \$1.45. The average rent for like houses in the vicinity, owned by private parties, is said to be double this. The same company, although not selling its own houses, advances money to workmen, free of interest, to be deducted from their wages, if they care to build.

The proprietor of one of the world's greatest gun works in Germany, has calculated a recreation for his employees and their families, now numbering in all about 8,000. Besides providing systems of cheap rental and mortgages, he has established two immense lodging houses for

his employees. The charge for boarding and lodging in these is twenty-six cents per day for each man. The management is conducted on the plan of a military barracks, every man making his own bed and attending to his room. Ordinaries are appointed by the proprietor, and respect for these officers is demanded from the lodgers. Fines are also imposed upon employees for the violation of rules laid down by the proprietor.

In Belgium, there is a semi-official institution, the General Savings Bank, holding deposits guaranteed by the Government. This lends money to workmen at low rates of interest in order to encourage them in building their own homes. Through a system of life insurance likewise established under Belgian law, the family of a workman is given a home, in case of his death.

Commissioner Wright points with great emphasis to the importance of these institutions of the Belgian Government. Six institutions in America have been selected by the Commissioner in his study of model small houses. The rent paid by

## PAY TOO MUCH RENT

REPORT OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF LABOR WRIGHT

On the Rent Question—Other Countries Compared—Employees Aid Their Help by Providing Low Rents and in Other Ways.

Workmen in this world are paying too much of their wages for rent! This is the opinion of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. He comes to this conclusion after making a recent investigation of the housing of the working classes in various countries of the world. One-fifth of the wages earned by the head of a family ought to be the maximum expenditure for rent in cities. This, Commissioner Wright says, is agreed by the most competent economists. Hence the workman in the city who earns \$20 a month should not pay more than \$4 of it each month to his landlord.

Through the assistance of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, late statistical expert of the Department of Labor, Commissioner Wright has collected information concerning housing and building enterprises for workmen in all of the larger countries of the world. From these he has selected plans, with accompanying data, as models. These include large tenement or block buildings and small houses for individual families.

One of the most interesting of the foreign institutions investigated is a French company which has formulated a scheme to assist its employees to become house owners.

A man working for this company may rent a comfortable little cottage of brick and cut stone, with two stories, including a kitchen, parlor and two bedrooms, besides a cellar, for only \$2.32 per month in American money. Twice this amount is charged for such a house by private owners in the neighborhood. Each house stands on a lot two thousand square feet in area, and thus has an ample yard. By a novel arrangement reductions in rent are made for men in the employ of the company for certain lengths of time, and who have a certain number of children.

Besides this, the firm lends money to workmen, at low interest, that they may build their own houses. It sends a physician, free of charge, to the beds of any man or their families in case of injury or illness. To those in the families of men employed more than two years they furnish free medicines. Men working less than two years get one-third and their families one-fifth of the regular price of medicines. A free hospital and attending nurse are maintained for employees and their families.

All persons in the settlement likewise

have access to material books. The employees themselves are given free accident insurance, and are afforded a relief fund, savings bank, indemnity during temporary military service, hospital and lands for rent at low figures. Besides the benevolence on the part of the employees, scholarships are given to workmen's children who show special aptitudes and who wish to attend the industrial schools.

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Illustration of a large house.

The American workman will appear very large after reading of the small rents asked in foreign countries. But it must be borne in mind that foreign workmen as a rule receive much less pay than those of America. The comparisons must be made between the proportions of salary paid for rent.

One enterprise of Illinois, owned Maine one of Connecticut and three of Massachusetts aid workmen in renting or buying their homes. At Portland, Me., according to estimate, the workmen in the townments pay about one-fifth of their wages for rent. Examination of the New England concerns shows that employees in one place, paid from ten to twelve and a half per cent. in another fifteen per cent. and in another twenty per cent. of their wages for rent to the employers. In Boston a philanthropist has organized a scheme by which a tenant in twelve years may come in possession of his own home by paying for it in installments, repaying the average rate of rent.

Commissioner Wright believes that rapid transit will powerfully influence this housing problem, for the workman, his salary is now measured by distance, not by distance. Electric railways are causing the lessening of distances.

The oldest known apple tree in this country is in Cheshire, Conn. The seed was planted 13 years ago, and the tree still bears a few apples.

The earliest theater ticket was the first one sold for the Jenny Lind concert in New York in 1834. It brought \$50, and was bought as an advertisement.

The theater containing seats for the greatest number of spectators is said to be that of Barcelona, in Spain, which can accommodate over 4,000 persons.

The lowest human habitation is said to be that of the coal miners in Bohemia, some of whom make their dwellings at a point over 2,000 feet below the level of the sea.

The heaviest precious stone is the zircon which is four and one-half times heavier than an equal quantity of water; the lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

A shoe-trending case.

A convenient trifle is a shoe-mending case. It is made from half a yard of 2-inch ribbon. Fold the ribbon in the

## HANDSOME COSTUME.

In Cheviot, Silk or Satin.

This costume is one of the handsomest of the season's imported models. It is developed in pepper and salt goods in the illustrated design, but the pattern is one that readily lends itself to any fabric from cheviot to silk or satin including Henrietta cloth, cashmere, boucle cloth and novelty goods of either plain or figured surface. The waist has a full front, and both front and back are attached to the fitted lining. The lapels that adorn the front comprise the most unique and becoming feature of the gown. The lapels of the dress goods are placed over another lapel of velvet.

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Illustration of a woman in a costume.

Longue Island navy yard will soon have hoisting shears capable of lifting a weight of 100 tons. Contractor John Thwait is now at work with a large force of men erecting these shears, which will be the largest in this country with the single exception of those at the shipyard of the Maryland Steel Co. at Sparrow Point, near Baltimore, Md., which handled the great Krupp 12-ton gun.

The shears of Longue Island are intended to handle heavy guns and machinery. The weight of these shears is 110 tons and the two front legs are 120 feet high, while the back leg is 140 feet long. By means of an immense screw, running horizontally through the base of the back leg, the top of the shears can be moved backward and forward forty-five feet over the water or twenty-five feet inward from the edge of the wharf. The screw is sixty-eight feet long, eleven inches in diameter and weighs fourteen tons.

The shears stand on the Broad street wharf, each of the front legs resting upon iron pedestal two feet by three feet upon massive concrete foundations. A screw 100 feet long and weighing five tons, will be used for hoisting. The shears are two separate engines of fifty-horse-power each. The shears were constructed by the Tawny Iron & Metal Co., and the cost of the whole apparatus, including the machinery, will be between \$25,000 and \$40,000.—Philadelphia Record.

Having Peace.

"We cannot have peace if we are living our own life, striving for our own will, seeking to walk in our own way. But if in very truth we have faith in our God, if we believe that He is compensating us, assuming that all material things are shadows of the instruments preparing us for another world, that our failures here are the secret and the starting point of a grander success hereafter: if we are willing to leave the past in His hands because we cannot alter it, and the future because we cannot control it, we may walk as He willed in the midst of the tempest, and go over the sea, and the sea shall not engulf us and the tempest shall not destroy us."—Lyman Abbott.

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Mr. Dewey Getting Gray.

Mr. Dewey is beginning to look old and careworn. His hair is getting very thin and gray. His whiskers are almost white, and deep furrows appear in his face. Last night the troubles in the Vanderbilt family have caused him a great deal of anxiety and distress.—Chicago Record.

Not Needed There.

Mrs. Dewey can't let me have \$25, dear. I want to spend a quiet afternoon out with Ethel.

Mr. Dewey: "Can't do it, darling. Money is awfully tight."

Mrs. Dewey (disappointed): "Then I suppose I will have to wait in the whole day shopping."

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

STATIONS.

N. Bound Read up	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down
12:00 pm	Winthrop	12:00 pm
12:15 pm	Portage Junction	12:15 pm
12:30 pm	St. Charles	12:30 pm
12:45 pm	St. Paul	12:45 pm
1:00 pm	St. Louis	1:00 pm
1:15 pm	St. Joseph	1:15 pm
1:30 pm	St. Mary	1:30 pm
1:45 pm	St. Cloud	1:45 pm
2:00 pm	St. Peter	2:00 pm
2:15 pm	St. James	2:15 pm
2:30 pm	St. Anthony	2:30 pm
2:45 pm	St. Rose	2:45 pm
3:00 pm	St. Mary	3:00 pm
3:15 pm	St. Cloud	3:15 pm
3:30 pm	St. Peter	3:30 pm
3:45 pm	St. James	3:45 pm
4:00 pm	St. Anthony	4:00 pm
4:15 pm	St. Rose	4:15 pm
4:30 pm	St. Mary	4:30 pm
4:45 pm	St. Cloud	4:45 pm
5:00 pm	St. Peter	5:00 pm
5:15 pm	St. James	5:15 pm
5:30 pm	St. Anthony	5:30 pm
5:45 pm	St. Rose	5:45 pm
6:00 pm	St. Mary	6:00 pm
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6:30 pm	St. Peter	6:30 pm
6:45 pm	St. James	6:45 pm
7:00 pm	St. Anthony	7:00 pm
7:15 pm	St. Rose	7:15 pm
7:30 pm	St. Mary	7:30 pm
7:45 pm	St. Cloud	7:45 pm
8:00 pm	St. Peter	8:00 pm
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Capable of Lifting 100 Tons.

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**I. R. STROME.**  
**MCDIARMID BLOCK . . . . . ROSSER AVE.**







## THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, January 9, 1908.

## THE HOUSE IS OPEN.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE FORESHADOWS REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Fast Steamship Line on the Atlantic-Increase of Representation in the Territories-Very few Members Present at the Opening-The Usual Ceremonies.

There were very few members present at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, at Ottawa, on Jan. 2nd. The weather was beautiful, there being a sharp frost, and snow falling during the night, but not sufficient to make sleighing. There were the usual ceremonies at the opening, an escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards and the Ottawa Field Battery, which met the salute from Nepean Point. The floor of the senate chamber was well filled with ladies, and the galleries contained the usual crowd, who gazed on the show beneath. Lord Aberdeen delivered the following:

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, parliament has been summoned somewhat in advance of the usual period.

The beautiful harvest, with which Canada has been blessed, is a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the giver of all good. I congratulate you upon the evidence of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry. Several such indications have come under my personal observation during a tour made recently in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. In particular, I noticed the extension of mineral enterprises in British Columbia, where the vast mineral resources are in certain localities being now developed and put upon something like an adequate scale. A special feature of the same tour consisted in the opportunities obtained for viewing a number of the Indian reservations and also the Indian Industrial Bannocks. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will, while in connection with the latter, the proof of industry and intelligence on the part of the children was particularly encouraging. As to the work of the Indian department as a whole, the manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory. A reference to these things would be incomplete without allusion to the valuable services of the Indian Department, which may justly be regarded by Canadians generally as indispensable under present conditions, to the well being of these extensive and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

Immediately after the prorogation of parliament, my government communicated, through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with the government of that province in order to ascertain upon what basis the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba government, for the purpose of purchasing the land on which the proposed school buildings were to be erected. The papers will be laid before you.

I am happy to inform you that the representations of my government and the suggestions of the Ottawa conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in the announcement by the Imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention towards the Atlantic portion of the scheme. It is with great pleasure that I announce the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which in point of speed and equipment shall fully meet all requirements.

My government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the secretary of state for the colonies to appoint a committee to consider the proposed Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australia. You will remember, I am sure, that the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's government to draw closer to each other and the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's dominions. The papers of these subjects will also be submitted to you.

Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better armament of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defenses. The growth of population in the Northwest Territories, as disclosed by the last enumeration calls for additional representation in parliament. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before parliament in due time.

At the request of the right hon. the secretary of state for the colonies, a delegate of my government visited England last summer to confer with the Imperial authorities on the question of copyright. His report will be laid before you and I do not think that this subject will again require your earnest attention. You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom and other markets.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past and the estimates for the coming year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy, consistent with the requirements of public service. You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase and that the financial equilibrium between income and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Now, gentlemen of Senate: gentlemen

of the House of Commons: I commend these subjects and others which may come before you, to your earnest consideration, relying upon your wisdom and prudence under the divine guidance, to discharge with dignity and effect the high trust committed to your care.

## LANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

Last year more than 55,000 seals were taken on the Pribilof Islands.

The Russian peasant never touches food or drink without making the sign of the cross.

Alexandre Dumas has been fined twice for keeping a vicious dog in his home in Paris.

Sir Henry Bessemer, known in England as the "Steel King," has just reached his 83rd year.

The Moravians claim to have had an Indian of their own in Bohemia as early as the 13th century.

Lord Acton has a private library of 60,000 volumes, which is believed to be the largest in England.

In the Bermuda accounts are settled but once a year, June 30 is the day usually fixed for the payments.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a long credit, which is usually one to six months.

In England the payment of the price of goods delivered is required at the end of three months dating from the day of shipment.

Two sets of cables, each valued at \$15,000, are now being carried by the Empress of Austria and the Duchess of Cornwall.

By the death of William Smythe Rockstro, English music has lost one of the most learned contrapuntal teachers of modern times.

Mulatta, formerly private physician to the Sultan of Morocco, is said to derive an income of \$100,000 a year from his profession.

M. Durand, the aeronaut, who first opened communication between Paris and London by balloon in 1785, is dying in a Paris hospital.

A game protective law just passed in Missouri provides severe punishment for anyone convicted of killing a deer in the next five years.

The Cure of Russia is said to be a great novel reader and reader in English, French and German as well as in his native tongue.

From London to Aberdeen, a distance of 400 miles, is now covered in eleven hours by a train of the London and North-western Railway.

L. W. Palmer, of London, England, had a number of his houses papered with cancelled revenue stamps. It took \$75,000 to complete the job.

A marble statue of Dr. Jan. at Martineau on the occasion of the completion of his studies, is to be set up in Manchester College, Oxford.

Queen Victoria finds her journey to the south of England still well in health, she purchased her own villa on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Francis George, the Liverpool bell man, who is to retire from business after sixty years' work, has cried 130,000 lost children in his time.

In South four fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown and long credit is generally allowed.

Francis M. Caldwell, who defeated Stanley the first time he stood for parliament, and who died recently was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in that country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is, in most cases, 12 months.

The trustees of the English National Art Gallery have just acquired a picture painted in 1800, "Smugglers on the Irish Coast," by Julius Caesar Blaisdon.

Cables will connect the Eiffel tower with the towers of the Trocadero palace during the 1909 E. exhibition, and upon them light passenger trains will be run by gravitation.

Lord Dufferin has been obliged to discharge the French agent at the British Embassy in Paris as they have repeatedly been discovered tampering with dispatch boxes.

## WHEN HUNTING.

1. Never, under any circumstances, point your gun toward a human being.
2. Never carry it so that if it were accidentally discharged it would even endanger the life of a dog.
3. Always think which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near, how tempting the game appears, do not shoot until you know where he is; a stray shot may be sufficient to destroy an eye forever.
4. Never carry a loaded gun in a wagon.
5. Never carry a loaded gun over the top of a hill, and then turn and shoot.
6. Always carry a gun at half-cock; if a breach loader, never let the hammer rest on the plungers.
7. Never get in front of a gun; if you are falling, drop it so that the muzzle will be from you.
8. If the cartridge sticks, the stout blade of a knife will probably extract it. If not, take out the other cartridges, cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle; even then do not get in front of the gun.
9. After firing one barrel, take the cartridge out of the other and examine the fired to see that it is not lowered, as it sometimes is after a heavy recoil, for should it get into the barrel, it is liable to burst the gun.
10. Never take hold of the muzzle of a gun to draw it toward you.
11. Never set a gun up so that if it should fall the muzzle would be toward you.
12. Never keep a loaded gun in the house.

Follow these rules, be self-possessed, and the fields will afford you sport without danger.

## BLASTS FROM THE RAM'S HORN.

If you are praying for a revival don't do it on a back seat.  
As long as the devil can make an altar believe he is as good as a church member, he has a sure hold on him.  
There are too many people who never think it worth while to undertake to be religious with their money.  
The devil never puts on mourning when a stingy man joins the church.

## ABROAD-MINDED DOCTOR.

RELATES SOME EXPERIENCES IN HIS OWN PRACTICE.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients - Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

"ANNON, PA. April 24th, '05.  
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but sincerely commend them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I



was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Leubert, a Frenchman, was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica. Having first noticed it one morning, he not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease

## PROVINCIAL ELECTION CANDIDATES.

Below will be found a table giving the constituencies in Manitoba and the individuals mentioned as candidates in connection therewith:

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.	FAIRPLAY.	INDEPENDENT.
Avondale.....	T. Dickie.....	James Hartney.....		
Beautiful Plains R.C. Ennis.....	J. A. Davidson.....	W. F. Street.....		
Birtle.....	Chas. J. Mickle.....			
Brandon City.....	Charles Adams.....	A. Kelly.....		
Carleton Place.....	James Davidson.....	Roger Macdonald.....		M. Jerome.....
Dauphin.....	A. Poig.....	John Andrews.....		
Delaware.....	T. A. Burrows.....	Glen Campbell.....		
Dennis.....	C. A. Young.....	W. D. Brew.....		
Emerson.....	W. J. Kennedy.....	J. F. Frame.....	W. Crosby.....	
Kildonan.....	Geo. Christie.....	B. H. Macfadden.....		
Lakeland.....	H. H. Smith.....	H. H. Smith.....		
Lakeside.....	F. M. Young.....	W. F. Blackly.....	N. Clark.....	
Landoway.....	J. G. Rutherford.....			
La Verendrye.....	T. C. Norris.....	T. E. Todd.....		
Manitowish.....	Jas. Riddell.....	R. G. Malley.....		
Manitota.....	R. D. McIntosh.....	S. Crutcher.....	B. Swanson.....	
Morden.....	R. H. Myers.....	E. McGill.....		
Morris.....	T. Duncan.....	J. Borthwick.....		
Mountain.....	Maor Mulvey.....	A. Morrison.....	A. F. Martin.....	
Norfolk.....	Hon. T. Greenway.....	R. F. Lyons.....	W. G. Rogers.....	
North Brandon.....	Geo. Rogers.....	W. A. Vargant.....		
Portage la Prairie.....	Hon. C. Sifton.....	W. J. Cooper.....		
Portage la Prairie.....	Hon. L. Watson.....	Noah Bowman.....		
Rockwood.....	S. J. Jackson.....	J. M. Tomboes.....		
Rosefield.....	I. Winkler.....	C. Fisher.....		
Roselle.....	T. Almack.....	B. L. Baldwinson.....	J. P. Prndergast.....	
St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews.....	Joseph Lazon.....		
St. Boniface.....	D. McNaught.....	A. M. Campbell.....		
Saskatchewan.....	A. M. Campbell.....	Jas. Hector.....		
South Brandon.....	H. C. Graham.....	Wm. Miller.....		
St. James.....	Thos. J. Smith.....			
Turtle Mountain John Little.....				
Westbourne.....	Thos. L. Morton.....			
Winnipeg Centre.....	Hon. McMillan.....			
Winnipeg North.....	P. C. McIntyre.....	I. W. Taylor.....		
Winnipeg South.....	Hon. Cameron.....	W. F. Linton.....		
Woodlands.....	Geo. Main.....	R. P. Robin.....	A. Delaronde.....	

Present member. Represented at present by Jas. Forsyth. T. H. Kellert is now member. Represented now by R. Ironside. F. W. Colclough now member. Now represented by H. Armstrong.

he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and nuxemate, etc., were all given, but nothing gave him relief and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About this time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and considered to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and it appears indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well at work."

Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rose-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea or St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain, is suffering a long winter has become pale and

languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

Yours respectfully,  
J. D. ARMSTRONG, M.D.

## BUTTER IN A MINUTE.

New English Machine's Quick Work With Sterilized Milk.

A wonderful dairy machine is said to be on exhibition in England. This machine, the invention of Herr Salenius, a Swedish engineer, makes butter in about a minute from sterilized milk direct. The milk is heated in the sterilizer or Pasteurizer, as it is called to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and runs thence into the cream-skimming chamber of the machine. As the cream is skimmed it rises into the churning chamber, being cooled down to 50 degrees in its progress. The cream is very small cooling frames, through which cold water constantly passes, and which revolve with the skimmer at the rate of 9,000 revolutions per minute. The cream is forced into a tube, perforated with tiny holes, through which it emerges with great force on to each fresh layer of cream that rises, converting it into butter by concussion. The butter thus formed in granules emerges from a spout into a tub mixed with buttermilk. When all the churning is done a wooden stirrer is passed up and down gently for two or three minutes, to make the butter separate from the greater part of the buttermilk. The butter is then taken out and passed through a butter worker, which squeezes out most of the buttermilk remaining in after which it is placed on ice for two hours and then worked a little more and made up. Several advantages are claimed for this remarkable machine. It produces butter to create a revolution in butter-making on a large scale. In the first place by Pasteurizing the milk disease germs, if any are in it, are destroyed, as well as the microbes which cause the putrefaction of the butter. The process of butter-making is so rapid that there is very little chance of any germs that may exist in the atmosphere of the dairy getting into the butter, especially as all or nearly all air must be forced out of the chambers of the machine by the extreme rapidity of the movements going on inside. When the butter is once pressed the possibility of germ impregnation is almost eliminated. Thus a wholesome and long-keeping butter is produced. Another advantage is that milk can be converted into butter directly after being obtained from the cow, and yet another is that there is considerable saving of labor, when the use of the radiator is compared with that of ordinary butter churns. It is asserted that this machine

## REV. MUNGO FRASER, D. D.

Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well-Known Presbyterian Minister, Pastor of Knox Church Hamilton, Ont., Has Told Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells Its Virtues.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of the letters carried by the postal service of Canada have been written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

## THE OLD, MIDDLE-AGED AND CHILDREN.

Are One and All Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.

Kidney troubles are not confined to those of advanced age. The younger suffer and keenly sometimes. The man in the vigor of life has his happiness marred by distressing disease of these parts. Much of the trouble of children is due to disordered kidneys. South American Kidney Cure cures these of any age. And with all alike relief is secured quickly. In the most distressing cases relief comes in not less than six hours. It is a wonderful medicine for this one specific and important purpose. Sold by druggists.

Gun springs are now tempered by electricity in France. The process is rapid and satisfactory.

Worth \$5 a Bottle.  
Sirs,—For five years I have been troubled with neuralgia and tried everything I could see or hear of. At last I was advised to try a bottle of Yellow Oil and relief came. I thought it was like all the rest—a failure. A half bottle was given me, however, and found it helped me and bought a bottle which cured me. If it cost five dollars a bottle I would not be without it.

Eastern Visitor—How was it you did not hang that last murderer? Did he establish an alibi? Quick drop Dan—That's just what he did. When the sheriff went to the jail to hang him, he wasn't there.

Honourless and Sore Throat.  
Dear Sirs,—I highly recommend Hayward's Pectoral Balm as the best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat ever used.

Where Asbury.  
Havelock, Ont.  
Be not misled by strange fantastic art, but in your dress let nature take some part.

Severe Headache Cured.  
Dear Sirs,—I had a severe headache for the past two years and used all kinds of medicine without finding a cure until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief and cure quickly followed. I think there is no better medicine in the world.

Miss Mabel Dwyer.  
Berlin, Ont.  
The rule is a demijohn, and therefore a demijohn, which accounts for the spirit that is within him.

Everybody in King's Co.  
Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dwyer, of Mitchell & Dryden, Sussex, N.B. He says "Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough remedy I have ever used. My wife had a very bad cough that was most distressing for ten days. I tried the Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured her. I never found its equal."

She—You knew you'd be just as happy if you didn't kiss me. He—But do you suppose I am selfish enough to think only of myself?

Speaks for Itself.  
Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.  
Gents.—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of their children.

Good & Co.,  
Kouchibouguac, N.B.  
In her potent rage her grace could only show at the duke, her husband. "This," she bitterly exclaimed, "is what a woman gets by buying what she doesn't want just because it's cheap."

She Ought to Know.  
Having used Burdock Bitters for 15 years I cannot keep from recommending it to others. I have sold hundreds of bottles from my store, and as I keep other medicines I ought to know which sells best. It is a wonderful medicine. Yours very sincerely,  
Mrs. DONALD KENNEDY,  
Caledonia, Ont.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.  
Mr. I. McFarlane, 236 Wellington street, Hamilton. "For many weeks I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism, so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatism Cure on the recommendation of my druggist, and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by druggists.

The Mexican sword, in use among the aborigines at the coming of the Spaniards, was modelled after the nose of the swordfish.

Olympia, Wash., has a well with a bottom that is gradually rising to the surface of the earth.

Books, Books, Books.  
"Business Guide" 400 pages practical common sense information for business. Over one million copies sold. 5000 copies to give away to persons who send for it. Prospectus agents. Write immediately to Niles & Co., Publishers, 125 Broadway, New York.

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Norway Pine Syrup.  
Rich in the long-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and barks.  
A PERFECT CURE FOR  
COUGHS AND COLDS  
Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs and resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.  
PRICE 50c. and 1.00c. PER BOTTLE.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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B. B. B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system, from a common people to the most aristocratic.







